

## GRAMMAR

**Part 1 Read the text and put only one word in each space. Write your answers on the lines provided below the text.**

On October 29, 1956, Israeli armed forces pushed into Egypt toward the Suez Canal **1**\_\_\_\_ Egyptian president Gamal Abdel Nasser (1918-70) nationalized the canal in July of the same year, initiating the Suez Crisis. **2**\_\_\_\_ revenge, Egypt blocked the canal **3**\_\_\_\_ intentionally sinking 40 ships. The Israelis soon were joined by French and British forces, which nearly brought the Soviet Union **4**\_\_\_\_ the conflict, and damaged their relationships with the United States.

In November 1956, the Suez Crisis ended when the United Nations arranged a truce between **5**\_\_\_\_ four nations. The Suez Canal then reopened in March 1957 after the sunken ships had **6**\_\_\_\_ removed. Throughout the 1960s and 1970s, the Suez Canal was closed several more times **7**\_\_\_\_ of conflicts between Egypt and Israel.

In 1962, Egypt made its final payments for the canal **8**\_\_\_\_ its original owners (the Universal Suez Ship Canal Company) and the nation took full control of the Suez Canal.

Today, the Suez Canal **9**\_\_\_\_ operated by the Suez Canal Authority. The canal **10**\_\_\_\_ is 163 km long and 300 m wide. It begins at the Mediterranean Sea at Point Said, flows through Ismailia in Egypt, and ends at Suez on the Gulf of Suez. It also has a railroad running its entire length parallel to its west bank.

The Suez Canal can accommodate ships with a vertical height 19 m. Most of the Suez Canal is not wide **11**\_\_\_\_ for two ships to pass side **12**\_\_\_\_ side. To accommodate this, there is one shipping lane and several passing bays **13**\_\_\_\_ ships can wait for others to pass.

The Suez Canal has **14**\_\_\_\_ locks because the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea's Gulf of Suez have approximately the same water level. It takes about 11 to 16 hours to pass through the canal and ships must travel **15**\_\_\_\_ a low speed **16**\_\_\_\_ prevent erosion of the canal's banks by the ships' waves.

In addition to dramatically reducing transit time for trade worldwide, the Suez Canal is **17**\_\_\_\_ of the world's most significant waterways as **18**\_\_\_\_ supports 8% of the world's shipping traffic and almost 50 ships pass through the canal daily. Due **19**\_\_\_\_ its narrow width, the canal is also considered a significant geographic point as it could easily **20**\_\_\_\_ blocked and disrupt this flow of trade.

1 \_\_\_\_\_

6 \_\_\_\_\_

11 \_\_\_\_\_

16 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

7 \_\_\_\_\_

12 \_\_\_\_\_

17 \_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_

8 \_\_\_\_\_

13 \_\_\_\_\_

18 \_\_\_\_\_

4 \_\_\_\_\_

9 \_\_\_\_\_

14 \_\_\_\_\_

19 \_\_\_\_\_

5 \_\_\_\_\_

10 \_\_\_\_\_

15 \_\_\_\_\_

20 \_\_\_\_\_

## GRAMMAR (continued)

**Part 2** For questions 21-26, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given. Here is an example (0).

- 0 I couldn't eat sweets because I had a toothache. **PREVENTED**  
My toothache prevented me from eating sweets.
- 21 She is too slow to win the race. **ENOUGH**  
She is not \_\_\_\_\_ to win the race.
- 22 Daphne managed to score 95% on her last geography test. **SUCCEEDED**  
Daphne \_\_\_\_\_ 95% on her last geography test.
- 23 What can he mean? **EARTH**  
What \_\_\_\_\_ does he mean?
- 24 Surely the theatre isn't full already. **BE**  
The \_\_\_\_\_ full already.
- 25 Could I use your USB device? **ME**  
Would you \_\_\_\_\_ your USB device?
- 26 The sergeant told the soldiers to clean the barracks. **BY**  
The sergeant ordered the barracks \_\_\_\_\_ the soldiers.

\_\_\_\_\_ / 3 pts (0.5 pt each)

**Part 3** Match sentences 27-30 with the most appropriate descriptions from A-F.

- 27 Jim is getting stronger.  
28 Jim drinks a litre of milk every day.  
29 Jim is constantly borrowing money from me.  
30 Jim has just passed his biology exam.

- A - habitual action  
B - fixed arrangement in the near future  
C - recently completed action  
D - permanent truth  
E - changing or developing situation  
F - repeated action expressing annoyance

27 \_\_\_\_\_ 28 \_\_\_\_\_ 29 \_\_\_\_\_ 30 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ / 2 pts (0.5 pt each)

**Total:** \_\_\_\_\_ / 15 pts

## VOCABULARY

**Part 1 Use the word given in capitals to form a word that fits in the space.**

The size of a small dog, the Tasmanian devil became the largest carnivorous marsupial in the world following the 1\_\_\_\_\_ (**EXTINCT**) of the thylacine in 1936. It is 2\_\_\_\_\_ (**CHARACTER**) by its stocky and muscular build, black fur, pungent odour, extremely loud and disturbing screech, keen sense of smell, and 3\_\_\_\_\_ (**FEROCIOUS**) when feeding. The Tasmanian devil's large head and neck allow it to generate among the strongest bites per unit of body mass of any living mammalian land predator, and it hunts prey and scavenges carrion as well as eating household 4\_\_\_\_\_ (**PRODUCE**) if humans are living nearby. Although it usually is solitary, it sometimes eats with other devils. 5\_\_\_\_\_ (**LIKE**) most other dasyurids, the devil thermoregulates 6\_\_\_\_\_ (**EFFECT**) and is active during the middle of the day without 7\_\_\_\_\_ (**HEAT**). Despite its rotund appearance, the devil is capable of surprising speed and 8\_\_\_\_\_ (**ENDURE**), and can climb trees and swim across rivers.

\_\_\_\_\_ / 4 pts (0.5 pt each)

## VOCABULARY (continued)

**Part 2 Complete the collocations 9-16 with the words below.**

*comparable, demolition, dump, fair, handy, painful, sizeable, wasp*

9 \_\_\_\_\_ site

10 \_\_\_\_\_ site

11 \_\_\_\_\_ size

12 \_\_\_\_\_ size

13 \_\_\_\_\_ slice

14 \_\_\_\_\_ slice

15 \_\_\_\_\_ sting

16 \_\_\_\_\_ sting

\_\_\_\_\_ / 4 pts

**Part 3 Complete each sentence with the correct particle (=part of a phrasal verb).**

17 Put \_\_\_\_\_ everyone's name on a piece of paper and I'll use them later for a game.

18 Some friends put me \_\_\_\_\_ when I visited York so I didn't have to pay for a hotel.

19 The firemen put \_\_\_\_\_ the fire in less than ten minutes.

20 At the staff meeting, Ann put \_\_\_\_\_ the idea of using recycled paper and everybody agreed it was a good idea.

\_\_\_\_\_ / 2 pts

**Total:** \_\_\_\_\_ / 10 pts

**VOCABULARY – PROGRESSIVE TEST**

What do these ABBREVIATIONS (or ACRONYMS) stand for? In the table below, write the words that are hidden in the abbreviations / (chat) acronyms on the left. (There is an example for you at the beginning.)

0	NATO	<i>North Atlantic Treaty Organization</i>
1	USB	
2	www	
3	OPEC	
4	FAQ	
5	CUL8R	
6	RTF	
7	tmrw	
8	lol	
9	Ltd.	
10	http	
11	PIN	
12	VAT	
13	f2f	
14	b&w	
15	BTW	
16	ASAP	
17	ADBB	
18	TWTR	
19	UNO	
20	OECD	

**You will score 1 point for every 2 correctly spelled answers.**

## READING COMPREHENSION

**Read this extract of an article that appeared in *The Guardian* in December 2014. There are two exercises to do after you read.**

Properties worth over £1bn will be lost to coastal erosion in England and Wales over the next century, with no compensation for homeowners, as it becomes too costly to protect them.

Almost 7,000 homes and buildings will be sacrificed to the rising seas around England and Wales over the next century, according to an unpublished Environment Agency (EA) analysis seen by the Guardian. Over 800 of the properties will be lost to coastal erosion within the next 20 years.

The properties, worth well over £1bn, will be allowed to fall into the sea because the cost of protecting them would be far greater. But there is no compensation scheme for homeowners to enable them to move to a safer location.

In December 2013, a huge tidal surge flooded 1,400 homes along the east coast and saw numerous homes tumble into the ocean. Earlier this month, the environment secretary, Liz Truss, visited Lowestoft on the anniversary of the surge which flooded the town.

“Last winter’s storms saw the eastern seaboard overwhelmed,” said coastal community campaigner Chris Blunkell, who lives on the North Kent coast at Whitstable. “If the government won’t defend all the people living on the coast, then it must make sure that they can move elsewhere, and that means compensating them for their loss. It’s wrong that the costs of climate change should be borne by the most vulnerable.”

Coastal erosion expert Professor Rob Duck, at Dundee University, said: “It is a very difficult issue, but we can’t defend everything at all costs. There are just not the resources to do it and keep on doing it. But it is not just about money, often people have lived in places for generations and there is a lot of history and memories.”

The local authority in which most homes are expected to be lost in the next 20 years is Cornwall, with 76. Cornwall also tops the list for homes lost in 50 years, with 132. Looking 100 years ahead, six local authorities are expected to lose more than 200 homes each: Great Yarmouth (293), Southampton (280), Cornwall (273), North Norfolk (237), East Riding of Yorkshire (204) and Scarborough (203).

Duck said the east coast from Yorkshire down to Essex is “soft and vulnerable” and that the stronger storms and rising sea level being driven by climate change will increase their vulnerability. A recent EA document stated: “It is widely accepted that [climate change] will lead to an acceleration of coastal erosion due to more aggressive marine conditions.”

The EA analysis assumes that funding for shoreline management plans – a mix of holding the line and managed retreat – is maintained. Without this, the number of properties lost within 100 years would increase tenfold to over 74,000. The central estimate for properties lost even with continued coastal defence is 7,000, but the EA analysis found there is a 5% chance this could rise to almost 9,000 if the weather was particularly extreme.

Currently, the Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) states that “there are more than 200 homes at risk of complete loss to coastal erosion in the next 20 years”. But the newly revealed EA analysis puts the number at 295, and at 430 in the extreme case.

**Part 1 Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D. Circle your choice.**

1. An activist says the government \_\_\_.  
 A will protect the people living on the coast  
 B should not allow the most vulnerable to pay the costs of climate change  
 C has almost completed creating a plan for compensation  
 D will start with saving the North Kent coast
2. According to \_\_\_, keeping the shoreline and making a managed retreat can be combined.  
 A the Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs                      B Chris Blunkell  
 C Professor Rob Duck    D the EA analysis
3. The most extreme case in the newest EA analysis talks about \_\_\_ being in danger.  
 A more than 400 homes    B less than 200 homes  
 C over 800 homes    D nearly 300 homes
4. One of the coastal erosion experts interviewed works \_\_\_.  
 A in Cornwall                      B in Lowestoft                      C at university                      D for Defra
5. The most homes endangered to be lost in the relatively near future are in \_\_\_.  
 A Yorkshire                      B Whitstable                      C Lowestoft                      D Cornwall
6. The rising seas around England and Wales could cause the fall of about \_\_\_.  
 A 74,000 homes                      B 7,000 homes                      C 1,400 homes                      D 800 homes

\_\_\_\_\_ / 6 pts

**Part 2 Decide whether the following statements are true (T), false (F) or not stated (NS). Write your answers in the space provided at the end of each line.**

- 7 The public could read the Environment Agency's analysis. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 A member of the government visited the place that had been flooded by a tidal surge. \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 Campaigner Chris Blunkell asked the government for help. \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 North Norfolk lies in Cornwall. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ / 4 pts

**Total: \_\_\_\_\_ / 10 pts**

**LISTENING COMPREHENSION**

**Listen to an account of a study done on organic food.**

**Part 1 Decide whether the following statements are true (T), false (F), or not stated (NS). Write your answers on the lines provided.**

1. The Food Standards Agency authorized the report. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Dr Alan Dangour led the team of researchers. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The report found that there were only unimportant differences. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The FSA says people should not eat organic food. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Gill Fine suggests the FSA is going to commission another independent review. \_\_\_\_\_
6. The report was published in the American Medical Journal. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ / 3 pts

**Part 2 Complete the following sentences with the exact words you heard.**

7. Peter Melchett, a representative of the Soil Association, said the report did not support many of the \_\_\_\_\_ . (2 words)
8. The report still emphasizes that there are higher levels of \_\_\_\_\_ in organic foods compared to non-organic. (2 words)
9. Melchett says the FSA review came to comprehensive \_\_\_\_\_ with which he did not necessarily agree. (1 word)
10. Melchett added the effect of \_\_\_\_\_ on human health had not been examined sufficiently. (1 word)

\_\_\_\_\_ / 2 pts

**Total: \_\_\_\_\_ / 5 pts**

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